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**Class I, HEXAPODA.****Order V, LEPIDOPTERA.****NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA AND A NEW LIMACODID LARVA.**

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, A.M., PH.D.,

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**Family NYMPHALIDÆ.*****Brenthis andersoni*, new species.**

Light fulvous above with very little basal dark shading, the ordinary black markings small, well separated. Below, fore wings fulvous at base with small black spots, apex yellowish, stained irregularly with rusty brown. Hind wings rusty brown; discal spot small, round, black, distinct. In the base of the interspace of veins 1b and 2 is a triangular silvery white spot; another in the end of the cell continued over the cross-vein more than its own length in the cell, its tip rounded; a row of marginal silver spots between the veins. A few small yellow spots in the basal red area; median row of spots well defined, yellow, excised between the veins on both ends, edged indistinctly by blackish and only narrowly separated by the veins; outer area irregularly diluted with yellow, the largest illly defined patch over vein 4; submarginal spots brown, annular, not well defined; a row of brownish cusps within the silvery marginal spots. Expanse 43 mm.

One male, labelled Kootenay, B. C., from Mr. E. M. Anderson, who originally had three.

*Type*. — No. 7735, U. S. National Museum.

The species falls between *myrina* and *astarte* (Proc. ent. soc. Wash., v, 130, 1903), but is abundantly distinct from either.

**Family LYCÆNIDÆ.*****Thecla critola* Hewitson.**

Mr. Osler has sent me a pair which he took in the Patagonia Mountains, Arizona, May 21. The sexes are remarkably dissimilar above.

The ♂ is a deep shining blue, the costa and outer margin of fore wings and the apex more broadly black, with a large, diffuse discal patch also black. This is simply a black spot, not a sex mark, its scales being unmodified. The hind wings are solidly light blue, except a very narrow edge. Two tails, the outer shorter; anal angle with two slight rounded prominences, preceded by a narrow white line. The ♀ is gray, the inner part of fore wings and most of hind wings washed with bluish gray. A blackish spot lies on the outer margin of hind wings between the tails and

there is a very narrow white terminal line. Below, the sexes are alike, gray, the basal two thirds especially of both wings squammosely strigose; outer line crenulate, very irregular on hind wings but not produced into W-shape, black, red within, white without. A black spot at anal angle and one between the tails, with red lunules within each and a narrow black edge. Expanse 22 to 24 mm.

***Thecla oslari*, new species.**

Closely allied to *alcestis* Edwards. It is smaller, a grayer brown on the upper side, ashen gray, not brown below and the red markings beyond the outer band are less developed. Expanse 16 mm.

Two specimens, Tucson, Arizona (E. J. Oslar).

*Type*. — No. 7726, U. S. National Museum.

Family HESPERIIDÆ.

***Thorybes mysie*, new species.**

Male without costal fold, the anal angle of secondaries scarcely at all produced, wings broad, trigonate. Fuscous brown, fore wings with whitish subhyaline spots: one in the end of cell, constricted or divided, a subcostal one above it; two subapical, one between veins 6 and 7 beyond these, one between veins 5 and 6, another between 4 and 5 still further out, the upper one sometimes wanting; a large one between veins 3 and 4 less far out, a still larger one between veins 2 and 3 slightly constricted and in an oblique line with the spot in the cell and on costa; a small one below vein 2 still further out and forming part of this straight line of spots, sometimes wanting. Fringe light fuscous. Fore wings below with the spots repeated, margin washed in purplish and spotted in fuscous. Hind wing purplish fuscous, two submacular bands of brownish, black edged, conjoined spots, the outer followed by a diffuse light band. Expanse 37 to 40 mm.

Described from two specimens, Patagonia Mountains, Arizona (E. J. Oslar).

*Type*. — No. 7737, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *T. mexicanus* Herr.-Schaeff. and with much the same style of markings. It is, however, larger, without dark edging to the pale spots which are less whitish and the under side of the hind wings is marked much as in *Phoedinus caicus* Herr.-Schaeff. with distinct, well-contrasted markings, not in the obsolete manner of *T. mexicanus*.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

***Polia maxima*, new species.**

Nearly allied to *Polia acera* Smith, of which it may be a local form. It is, however, much larger and very distinctly marked. The markings appear to be the same as in *acera*, the ♀ type of which is before me. This specimen is old and worn, while the ♂ *maxima* is very fresh.

Lines as in *acera* but fairly distinct: t.-a. and t.-p. lines obscurely geminate, paler filled; ordinary spots separated, orbicular elongated, reniform with a slight spur below on the median vein, claviform large, pale filled, joined to the t.-p. line by a black dash. Subterminal space washed with lilaceous; subterminal line composed of a series of intervenular angles, pale, deep brown edged; veins outwardly black lined. Fringes dark, cut with ochraceous. Hind wing brown, diffusely shaded with black without, central veins black lined. The patagia have a distinct blackish inner submarginal line. Expanse 61 mm.

One ♂, Eureka, California, May 2 (H. S. Barber).

*Type*. — No. 7729, U. S. National Museum.

### ***Pseudotamila avemensis*, new species.**

Thorax with mixed brown and whitish hairs, abdomen black, tipped with pale ochereous. Fore wings pale ochereous; basal space bronzy brown with black scales intermixed, basal half line of the ground color, outer edge of this patch formed by the t.-a. line, irregular, crenulate, marked by a white dot in cell and on vein 1; median space lightly shaded in bronzy, leaving a spot of the ground color at the inception of the t.-a. and t.-p. lines; reniform consisting of two parallel erect black bars, the other spots lost. T.-p. line irregular, lost, showing as dots of the ground color, defined by a narrow dark band of the color of the basal space, which edges it without. Terminal space of the clear ground color; a row of black terminal scales; fringe pale, of the ground color. Hind wings solidly black. Below black, the apex of fore wing broadly narrowing to anal angle with the fringe, an apical spot on hind wing pale, pinkish, tinted. Expanse 15 mm.

Described from two males collected at Aweme, Manitoba (Mr. Norman Criddle) and forwarded for determination by Dr. James Fletcher. One specimen in the National Museum, type no. 7734, the other returned to Dr. Fletcher.

The species does not coincide entirely with the generic definition of *Pseudotamila*, yet comes so near it that a generic separation seems unnecessary. The eyes are full and rounded, ovate, not as small as *Pseudotamila*, yet not of full size; the fore tibiae are rather short and broad with one claw at one side at tip, two claws and a stout spine on the other; the front is smooth, bulging, prominent; vestiture of broad scales and hair.

### ***Oslaria*, new genus.**

Male antennae simple; eyes large, naked, unlashd; front slightly protuberant, a cup-shaped prominence much as in *Basilodes*, smaller than in *Plagiomimicus*; infraclypeal plate prominent. Tibiae unarmed; fore tibiae moderate, the tarsi very short though stout, the whole tarsus shorter than the tibia which is in turn shorter than the femur. Vestiture of thorax mixed scales and hair, a very slight double posterior tuft; abdomen untufted.

*Type*. — *Zotheca viridifera* Grote.

The type species I have received from Mr. E. J. Oslar, collected in the Catalina Mountains, Arizona. It was described as a *Zotheca* and transferred to *Plagiomimicus* by Smith, but seems entitled to a distinct generic name.

***Oxycnemis subsimplex*, new species.**

Front slightly roughened, scarcely prominent, without tubercle; eyes large, naked, unlashd; vestiture scaly, a small upturned tuft at the end of the thorax of dark, non-metallic scales; male antennæ simple; tibiæ without spines, the anterior ones short and broad, corneous, with a large claw at tip and a short outer one; posterior tibiæ short, about equal in length to the femur, spurs normal, large; size small, form slender.

Thorax dark gray, collar sordid whitish, tipped with a line of dark gray; abdomen very pale brownish, untufted. Fore wing dark gray, t.-a. and t.-p. lines double, blackish, the pair of lines forming each rather remote, the inner one of the t.-a. line and the outer one of the t.-p. line fainter, filled by a slightly paler tint; t.-a. line broadly, slightly thrice waved, t.-p. gently curving around reniform which it touches, forming a nearly regular slight arc. Basal half line indicated; a faint, wavy whitish subterminal line. Ordinary spots black ringed, claviform and orbicular concolorously filled, reniform situated in the inception of a distinct white shade which runs to costa before apex. Fringe dark with narrow white basal line. Hind wing white, stained with fuscous on outer edge and on veins near costa. Expanse 24 to 27 mm.

Described from three males from Prescott, Arizona, May 19 (E. J. Oslar).

*Type*. — No 7736, U. S. National Museum.

The species has the type of markings of *Oxycnemis advena* Grote, but the lines are not excurved, while the apical white streak is prominent. It much resembles the female of *Aleptina inca* Dyar in markings, but is much larger and lacks the frontal structure of that form. There is no tuft of metallic scales on the thorax, which Grote gives as one of the characters of *Oxycnemis*, but Smith has described several species in this genus without it and there is present a posterior tuft of scales, though it is not metallic. From *Oncocnemis*, the genus differs in its slender form. Judging by a photograph before me, made by Dr. John B. Smith, the species exists in the Neumoegen collection with a manuscript name of the late Mr. A. R. Grote's as a species of *Oligia*.

Family NOTODONTIDÆ.

***Apatelodes pūdefacta*, new species.**

Light ashen gray, washed with brownish. Head and thorax gray, abdomen with basal and terminal tufts dark brown. Fore wings gray, light at the base; a diffuse

brown spot on the basal third of inner margin divided by a short white line; an oblique line from basal third of costa to outer fourth of inner margin limits the pale basal space and is darkly shaded without. Transverse posterior line brown, slender, excurved beyond the end of the cell, not waved, joining the oblique line above inner margin; subterminal line white, slender, excurved and parallel to the t.-p. line, not waved, followed at apex by two black spots, the lower of which may have at its tip a semi-hyaline white spot joined to the t.-p. line by a slender white line. Terminal space lightly brown shaded. Hind wing pale brownish with mesial whitish line and brown marks on the inner margin. Expanse 37 to 40 mm.

Three males, Guadalajara, Mexico (Neumoegen), Nogales, Arizona (Osler).

*Type*. — No. 7727, U. S. National Museum.

Near *Apatelodes diffidens* Druce but the transverse posterior line is distinct and continuous.

#### Family LIMACODIDÆ.

##### *Adoneta bicaudata*, new species.

I have been keeping *Adoneta leucosigma* Packard separate from *spinuloides* Herrich-Schaeffer on the strength of a light colored specimen in the National Museum. The recent receipt of more specimens of the light form, makes certain that it is specifically distinct, but also that Packard's description cannot apply to it. I therefore refer *leucosigma* as a synonym of *spinuloides* and describe the light form under the name *bicaudata*.

It is of a light ochraceous color, the fore wings narrowly and diffusely margined with cinnamon brown. In some, this color is lightly overspread on the ocherous part and there is a faint median shade of the dark color. Markings as in *spinuloides*: a black discal dot more or less obscured; a silvery streak on costa and inner margin joined by an excurved row of blackish spots.

Described from 8 specimens, Washington, D. C. (?), marked "344, October 7, 1883, issued July 16, 1884," Plummer's Island, Maryland (E. A. Schwarz), Tryon, North Carolina (W. F. Fiske).

*Type*. — No. 7728, U. S. National Museum.

A blown larva is before me, marked "344," and it is the larva tentatively identified as *Monoleuca semifascia* by me five years ago.\*

*Larva*. Long, rather narrow, quadrate, a little tapering behind. Dorsum broad, flat, not arched and scarcely higher at joint 5, yet a little so. Subdorsal ridge indicated by change in direction. Sides perpendicular or nearly so, the lateral space broad, continuous with the subventral space which is infolded in the middle. Subdorsal horns distinct, short, those of joints 3, 4, 5 and 12 moderate, those of joint 13 long, nearly three times as long as the ones on joint 12, the rest short, those of joints

\* Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VII, 236, note, 1899.

8 and 11 a little larger than the others. Side horns short, sessile, wider than long, those of joints 3 and 4 a little longer than those of 6 to 12. Caltropes patches on the horns of joints 6 to 12 and on the base of the subdorsal horn of joint 13, large on joints 12 and 13, then progressively smaller till the horns of joints 6 and 7 have only a few or no caltropes. Skin finely clear granular except on the horns. No end spines. Dorsum yellow or red shaded, a purple band with white glandular dots and central dorsal line much as in *spinuloides* but of different shape. It widens between joints 3 and 4, 4 and 5, then moderately widens on joints 6 and 7, narrows to a slight bordering of the white dorsal line over joint 8, widens behind the horns on 9 and 10, moderately, widens between joints 11 and 12 and ends, joint 13 being green above. A bright red, diffuse, subdorsal band; all the subdorsal horns red. Below a yellow stripe, narrowly red edged, waved. Sides green, a row of yellow dashes along the lateral horns, green edged above; yellow rings on spaces (4). A white line along the subventral edge. Stinging spines short, not numerous. Depressed spaces (1) and (2) represented by white dots, (1) paired and on joints 3-4 and 4-5 also double; depressed space (4) reniform, distinct; slight hollows subventrally; spiracle of joint 5 moved up out of line.

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## A NEW SPECIES OF *ETHMIA* FROM THE BOREAL REGION OF COLORADO.

BY AUGUST BUSCK,  
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### *Ethmia caliginosella*, new species.

Labial palpi long, recurved; second joint somewhat loosely scaled on the underside, terminal joint short; both joints black. Face, head and thorax black. Fore wings dark slaty gray with a black longitudinal streak on the fold from back to beyond middle of wing and another black longitudinal line from the middle to the end of the cell. This latter streak is dilated at the end of the cell into a circular black discal spot from which radiate a few indistinct and interrupted narrow black lines along the apical veins. Around the apical edge is a conspicuous row of black dots.

Hind wings dark slaty gray with a very narrow black line around the edge before the cilia. Abdomen black with the exception of the three last and part of the fourth segments, which are bright orange-yellow. All legs blackish. Expanse, 23 mm.

One ♀ specimen, Silverton, Colorado, 12,000 feet altitude (C. P. Gillette).

*Type*. — No. 7733, U. S. National Museum.

Nearest and quite close to *Ethmia monticola* Wals., described from Oregon. (Proc. zool. soc. Lond., 1880, p. 87, Plate XII, Fig. 3); easily distinguished, however, from this species by its smaller size, its darker head and body, its black posterior legs, smaller yellow area of the abdomen and by minor differences in the pattern of the wing.